

CENTRALIZATION COUP.

HOUSE RESOLUTION WHICH MAY BRING A SENSATION.

It Looks Now as if the Sherman Purchase Act Substitute Will Strike a Snag in the House.

THE HOUSE, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1893.

The members of the House were rather slow in arriving this morning, and it was nearly noon before anything like a quorum appeared. Those who were in their seats early were not bubbling over with news, and were, as a general thing, not inclined to speculate on prospective legislation.

It seems now as if there would be a lively fight in the House over the question of repealing the Sherman act of 1891. The Andrew bill, which is the subject of discussion, provides, in addition to repealing the Sherman law, for the closure of the present rate of the bullion purchased under that act. The bill in its present form provides for a limited expansion of the currency in two ways. The closure of the silver bullion will increase the currency by the difference between the market value of the silver at the date of purchase and the value of the bullion. This will amount to about \$20,000,000. The provision in the bill authorizing national banks to issue notes up to the full par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation will permit an addition of about \$16,500,000. The reduction of the tax from one per cent to one-third of one per cent, on national bank circulation will cause many of the banks to increase their bond deposits and circulation. It is estimated that the passage of the Andrew bill would increase the currency about \$100,000,000, which coming slowly, as would be the case, would not disastrously effect the business interests of the country. The bill is acceptable to the money market, like Messrs. Rayner, Williams and Tracy, but the bland faction openly avow their hostility to the bill, and as the Republicans seem anxious to relegate the whole subject to the next Democratic administration, it does not yet seem clear that the Andrew bill will be passed.

A resolution passed the House this morning, which was not understood by a very few of the members. It asked for information from the Secretary of the Interior as to whether or not any of the public lands in Utah Territory belonging to the Navajo Indians had recently been opened for settlement.

It is whispered about this morning that the bill is likely to be passed. It has always been customary in the opening of Government lands to settlers, to have Congress pass upon the question, and then a proclamation by the President formally opens the lands, but it is now that an order, instead of a bill, is issued by the Secretary opening up a small tract of land in Utah Territory, and that a syndicate, whose chief is Mr. Stephen Elkins, has asked the Secretary to issue an order to open a tract of land, upon which are situated valuable placer gold mines, to which people from all over the country are flocking.

It is told that Representative Stout, of Michigan, has asked the Secretary to issue an order to open a tract of land, upon which are situated valuable placer gold mines, to which people from all over the country are flocking.

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Charges are still being piled up against Mr. Louis E. McComas, but none of them as far seen to be conclusive enough to justify a vote on the matter, and unless the matter is taken up and defeated on the floor of the Senate, it seems that he will be confirmed, for it is said to-day that the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee is growing impatient at the delay, and are determined to bring in the report without further postponement.

The Naval Rendezvous advocates will find no consolation in the failure of Congress to make an appropriation and despatch a vessel to take a delegation from the Bureau of Equipment to the interior of Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 15th of next April. It is said the naval officers are real mad about this. The eclipse is expected to last four minutes and forty-two seconds, and it would have been too bad to have the party five minutes late, and as travel in the interior of Africa is somewhat uncertain, it is not improbable that they would have been disappointed. Then, too, as April weather is very changeable, they may have had the misfortune to have struck a cloudy day. But, after all, the Congressmen should remember how terrible is the wrath of naval officers, and should have let the boys run down to see the eclipse if they wanted to.

Messrs. William P. Rogers and J. C. Coles have been here in the interest of the Roanoke postmaster for the former. The female factor in the Kansas senatorship used the unusual discretion in woman of getting out of the way before the words "I beg" began. She could not, however, suggest a re-lease for the complicated situation.

The Quarantine bill, which has passed the Senate, is now in the Commerce Committee of the House. It has been suggested that, as there are so many small potatoes in the senatorial bill, one more Murphy should not be objected to.

The Nicaragua Canal bill remains unacted upon. It has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee, but is still in the House Committee.

The dual house in Kansas probably suggests to Jerry Simpson, the would-be senator, that even a little pair beats a long tail flush.

Mr. James Lyons, of Richmond, was at the Capitol this morning.

H. L. W.

The Senate.

Electoral certificates for electors for President and Vice-President of the States of New York and South Carolina were presented and placed on the table.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back to the Senate the bill introduced by him December 20th to extend to the North Atlantic ocean the provisions of the seal statute for the protection of fur seals and other fur-bearing animals, and after a brief explanation of the bill passed.

Continued at the Governor of Missouri.

Louisiana of his appointment of Mr. Louisiana Caffery to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Gibson was presented and placed on file.

The McGarrath bill was under consideration for half an hour, and after a speech against it by Mr. Mills it went over till next Monday.

At 2 P. M. the Anti-Option bill was taken up, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. White (Dem., La.) to strike out the last provision in the bill, which reads: "That such contract or agreement shall not be made, settled for by delivery, or settlement of difference, or by any other mode of performance or settlement, in or upon any bond of trade," etc.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 32. So the proviso is retained in the bill.

During the roll-call a general laugh was provoked by the Vice-President when Mr. Brice rose to vote, calling him "The question from New York."

The question, referred to the amendment offered by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, and which is printed in the bill as section 10. In the absence of Mr. Daniel (who is on the committee attending the funeral of Senator Kenna) the amendment was not acted upon.

Mr. Vilas moved to amend the section by adding the words, "and does not, in good faith, intend to purchase and deliver the articles contracted to be sold and delivered according to the terms and requirements of such contract."

He said that the purpose of the amendment was to distinguish legitimate transactions from gambling operations.

On this amendment occupied the remainder of the day's session, and without action upon it.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad bill as passed by the House was sent over to the Senate to-day, and was, under the leadership of the Senate and without any special notice, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hunt (Dem., Va.) gave notice that he would on Tuesday, the 24th instant, ask the Senate to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of his late predecessor in the Senate, Mr. Barbour. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—On motion of Mr. Culbertson (Dem., Tex.), Tuesday next was substituted for to-morrow for the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Printing, reported a concurrent resolution for the printing of 60,000 copies of the report of the Agricultural Department on the cattle and Indian diseases.

The resolution was agreed to, but it will be some weeks before the copies of the report will be ready for distribution.

To-morrow the bill for the consideration of measures called up by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Belthover moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the private calendar, but the House without a quorum.

The first few pages of the calendar are full of war claim measures, and the Republicans, not wishing them considered, refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum.

At 4 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session of the House pension matters were considered, but no bill was taken up on any bill, and, at 8:45 o'clock, the House adjourned.

AN INFECTED TRUNK.

It Belonged to a Small Fox Victim—Cold Weather in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 13.—Special—Commodore Weaver and family, much to the regret of the society people of Norfolk, with whom his family is very popular, will leave for Washington Monday.

Yesterday evening Dr. L. A. Billey was called to the house of a colored patient in Portsmouth. While there a negro brought in a trunk and asked that he be allowed to leave it there for a few days. Some inquiries were made, and it was learned that the trunk was the property of a colored man who had died in New Haven, Conn., with the small-pox. The authorities were notified, and the trunk was taken to the pest-house, to be held for investigation.

The temperature lowered considerably last night, and to-day the river is again blocked with ice, and traffic is much interrupted. Fine skating this morning on Mahone's Lake.

The Suffolk steamer Virginia Dare and the Smithfield steamer Accome are still frozen up at their wharfs in this city.

Judge Brooks has granted a charter to certain persons to conduct the home of this city. It is established to furnish a home for deserving white girls who are dependent upon their own exertions for support.

Mr. Dennis Sullivan, of Richmond, bought the war-log schooner Thomas, of Portsmouth, died of small-pox, and was buried to-day for \$156. The boat was picked up in the Chesapeake. Her crew has never been heard from.

Mr. James J. Linahan, a prominent citizen of this city, died to-day, aged sixty-five. The deceased was a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

The steamer Louise, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was unable to make her trip to-night on account of ice.

MAJOR STILES THE ORATOR

At the R. E. Lee Celebration in the Cockade City.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 13.—Special. At a meeting of the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, held to-night, it was determined to celebrate the 19th of January, General Lee's birthday, by the kindling of a camp-fire and also to have a collation.

IS CARNOT DOOMED TOO?

DISGRACED BAHUT TRYING TO DRAG THE PRESIDENT DOWN.

But the Charges of the Ex-Minister of Public Works Agree With the Facts as Known—The Panama Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—To-day grave rumors are afloat in regard to President Carnot. Several of the deputies, who have been most earnest in pushing the Panama investigation, make no secret of declaring that they will not rest until Carnot is forced to resign. The strength of the case against the President depends upon the credibility of Bahut, ex-minister of public works, and Carnot's friends claim no faith whatever should be attached to Bahut's disclosures; that Bahut is a man against Carnot for not having protected him from prosecution, and that he himself was to drag the President down with him.

On the other hand, it is pointed out by the enemies of M. Carnot that Bahut's charges agree with the facts as known, and that Charles de Lesseps would probably corroborate Bahut if he were permitted to reveal all he could tell.

Leading Republicans are alarmed at the persistent attacks upon President Carnot, and senators are urging Bahut to take some action that will stop certain newspapers from pouring out daily mud upon the President. M. Ribot is considering the matter, and will probably take the first opportunity to institute a prosecution.

It is believed, however, that the prospect of such action will cause the newspapers opposed to the President to moderate their tone.

The police have searched the house of the late Minister of Public Works, and seized papers which they found there.

In connection with the charges that President Carnot was well aware of the guilty connection of men in high place with Panama frauds, attention is called to the statements of M. Yves-Guyot, deputy, to the effect that M. Yves-Guyot told him that minister he one day saw M. Constans show to the members of a cabinet a large packet of documents destined for the President of the Republic. That packet, according to M. Yves-Guyot, contained the names of persons, not all of whom were deputies, who had received money from the Panama fund. Complete details of the story to a colleague in the chamber.

M. Yves-Guyot came to him soon after and denied that he had made any statements about Constans and the packet of documents destined for the President of the Republic.

Carnot's enemies allege that he was keeping back the evidence against the guilty men in order to hold it over them when they should be tried.

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libited considerable indignation toward the accused. His decisions have always commanded the respect of the people as was due of the bar.

M. Math. Monce, chief secretary of the canal company, described with gusto, his experiences while in office and the scorn he felt for the methods of the directors. The unvarnished corruption of the contractors, he said, often rendered him so indignant that he protested to the board at their meetings against the scandalous abuses with which the whole canal work was honeycombed.

Eventually he resigned rather than sign contracts for machinery and supplies with French firms, whose bids, taken together, were 28,000,000 francs higher than the bids of English and Dutch firms. The directors had declined to listen to his protest, and he had left him throughout the court case against the President depends upon the credibility of Bahut, ex-minister of public works, and Carnot's friends claim no faith whatever should be attached to Bahut's disclosures; that Bahut is a man against Carnot for not having protected him from prosecution, and that he himself was to drag the President down with him.

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FOUR ON ONE SCAFFOLD.

DR. HILL'S MURDERERS HANGED IN CHESTERTOWN, MD.

One Died Hard and Was Cursed by the Spectators While in His Dying Throes.

The Lynchers Did Not Appear.

CHESTERTOWN, Jan. 12.—Four of the convicted murderers of Dr. J. H. Hill paid the penalty for their crime in the jail yard here shortly after noon to-day. The trap fell at 12:30 o'clock, and in less than an hour the four negroes were dead and buried. The men were Fletcher Williams, Charles W. Brooks, Moses Brown and Frisby Comeyes.

Contrary to what was generally expected, everybody in Chestertown outside of the jail precincts passed a quiet, uneventful night. The streets of the little city were almost entirely deserted, except by the posse summoned a couple of days ago by Sheriff Plummer. These guards, in twos and threes, armed with guns, rifles and pistols, dating from flintlocks used in the Revolution to modern self-loading revolvers, patrolled the streets nearly all night long and until the execution took place. Business during the morning was almost entirely suspended.

The streets were crowded with soldiers and other vehicles, filled with merry couples, who did not seem to have any thought for four miserable wretches confined in the damp basement cells of the jail.

Notwithstanding the shadow of the gallows seemed to hang over all, and gaiety was the forced character. Very few negroes could be seen on the streets. Not a single arrest was made by the men, who were armed with clubs, whips, and not a single disturbance occurred.

The scene in the county court-house, however, was quite different from that on the streets. The rooms in which the four men were tried, condemned and sentenced, were crowded with young and old men, armed with all kinds of weapons. They had been summoned to defend the jail, should an attempt be made to lynch the four prisoners, but no such attempt was made, and the posse contented itself with emptying sundry bottles and telling what it would do if the mob should appear.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the members of the posse inside the jail, reporters and twenty witnesses, allowed by law, crowded into the corridor, where they were told by the sheriff to get ready. Then the short march to the scaffold began. With the first of the four men followed by Williams and Moses Brown. On reaching the scaffold the men were placed in position, nooses were arranged about their faces and their heads were bowed. At 12:30 o'clock the four men were hanged. The crowd of spectators looked on with interest and sympathy.

Fletcher Williams and Moses Brown died almost without a struggle, their necks being broken. Brooks and Comeyes were hanged by the necks, and when the crowd thought the men were dead, they were lowered from the gallows. The men were lowered from the gallows. The men were lowered from the gallows.

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curled early last month, and resulted in the loss of nearly 2,000 lives.

A band of robbers made a raid on the village of Kam Li, in the Shin Bing district. They first levied a tribute of several thousand taels of the price of the temple. The latter had just received a large offering from the people, who were having holiday with a dramatic entertainment under the big shed temporarily erected in front of the temple. The angry robbers applied torches to this shed, and the people, in a panic, rushed into the temple for refuge. The main entrance of the temple, which was of wood, caught fire from the fierce heat of the burning shed, and over 1,400 men, women and children were either burned, smothered or trampled under foot. The most fatalities resulted from suffocation, as strong wind drove the smoke into the temple.

At the time of writing the roll of the missing numbers 1,940, and it may be that some of these are burned beyond recognition. The disaster, the worst that has occurred in South China for several years.

WAR ON THE WHISKY TRUST.

Julius Caesar Burrows, of Michigan, Finds Something to Do at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Representative Burrows, of Michigan, has begun an active onslaught on the whisky trust. To-day he introduced in the House a long preamble and resolution relating to the newspaper charge that the trust is making spirits, high wines and alcohol for use as beverages by the use of adulterants; that the trust is in a conspiracy with the rectifiers, and that the adulteration is effected by the use of poisonous drugs, of which fact the rectifiers and consumers are in ignorance; that the spirit of the rectifiers' law is thus violated; that the United States revenues are thus defrauded by the importation of intoxicating liquors; that the rectifiers are obliged to consume only the product of the trust, under heavy penalties; that the contracts are in restraint of commerce between the States; therefore, it is

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of the House be appointed to fully investigate and report upon the whisky trust, and to take such action as may be deemed proper.

HUGH DEMPSEY'S TRIAL.

Testimony Given Regarding the Illness of the Homestead Men.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 13.—Interest in the trial of Master Workman Hugh F. Dempsey, who is charged with administering poison to non-union Homestead steel workers, was revived when the court-room was thronged this morning.

George W. Amy, Harry P. Thompson and L. H. Craig, all producers, residing at Millersburg, Butler county, who had worked in the Homestead mills and were competitors of the union men, were on the stand to-day. They were the first witnesses examined. Their symptoms were exactly similar.

All were testified by Dr. J. L. Campbell, who was called to the stand at first to treat the men for diarrhoea. The treatment not being successful, he made a more careful diagnosis and changed the remedies to those used in mineral poison, and the men began to improve. They were not yet restored to health. The doctor was certain that the men had been dosed with antimony. He stated that the drinking of impure water or the use of antimony had caused the disease, but that he would not have produced the other symptoms.

ARRESTED IN FLORIDA.

The Clever Swindler that Duped Virginia and North Carolina Priests.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 13.—A clever swindler, who has been operating in church circles and religious schools, was neatly and unexpectedly captured in St. Augustine last night by two nuns of the Order of St. Joseph, Mother Superior Claverie and Sister Mary Ann.

He had defrauded them by arranging to place his daughter in a convent school here, paying the terms' expenses in advance with a worthless check drawn for \$20 in excess of the necessary amount and receiving cash in change. The two nuns went to St. Augustine to warn the school there against him. They had hardly entered the convent building when he was admitted by a servant. They recognized him and seized him. He fought hard for his liberty, but they were too strong for him. He was taken to the jail until officers arrived and arrested him. He travels under the name of Moseley, and has played his confidence game successfully in Wilmington, N. C., and other Southern cities.

Another Illinois Wreck.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Crete accommodation on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, leaving Dearborn station at 7:30 o'clock this evening, was telescoped at Fifty-fifth street by a Chicago and Erie train from New York. The accommodation consisted of three coaches filled with suburban residents on their way home. Fifteen people were severely injured in the wreck, and scarcely any of the 150 or more passengers escaped unhurt. The accident occurred at the corner of Fifty-fifth street and Lake street. The coach of the accommodation train caught fire from the overturned stove. Three passengers—two women and one man—were caught in the wreckage close to the engine. They were cut away from the perilous position by the heroic efforts of their